

1
2
3
4
5
6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

8 * * *

9 KEITH G. SMITH,

Case No. 3:14-cv-00029-MMD-VPC

10 Petitioner,

ORDER

11 v.

12 ROBERT LeGRAND, *et al.*,

13 Respondents.

14
15 **I. SUMMARY**

16 Before the Court is the amended petition for writ of habeas corpus. (ECF No. 15.)
17 Respondents move to dismiss (“Motion”). (ECF No. 29.) The Court has reviewed
18 petitioner’s opposition (ECF No. 44) and respondents’ reply (ECF No. 49). The Court
19 grants the Motion in part because some grounds are not timely and some grounds are
20 not exhausted.

21 **II. DISCUSSION**

22 **A. Timeliness**

23 Respondents argue that parts of Ground 6 of the amended petition are untimely.
24 Petitioner filed his initial, proper-person petition on time. He filed his counseled amended
25 petition after expiration of the one-year period of limitation of 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d). The
26 grounds of the amended petition are timely if they relate back to the initial petition. Under
27 Rule 15(c), a claim in an amended petition relates back to a claim in a timely-filed petition
28 if the claim in the amended petition “arose out of the conduct, transaction, or occurrence

1 set out" in the previous petition. Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(c)(1)(B). As the Supreme Court
2 explained in *Mayle v. Felix*, 545 U.S. 644 (2005), Rule 15(c) permits relation back only
3 when new claims "arise from the same core facts as the timely filed claims, and not when
4 the new claims depend upon events separate in both time and type from the originally
5 raised episodes." *Mayle*, 545 U.S. at 657 (internal quotation marks omitted). The
6 question, then, is whether Ground 6 of Irive's amended petition shares "a common core
7 of operative facts" with a timely-filed claim in his original petition.

8 **1. Ground 6(a)**

9 Ground 6(a) is a claim that trial counsel provided ineffective assistance because
10 trial counsel failed to make the recordings of petitioner's statements to police, and the
11 transcripts of those recordings, part of the record on appeal. Petitioner argues that ground
12 6(a) relates back to grounds 2 and 6 of the original petition. The Court disagrees. Ground
13 2 of the original petition is a claim that *appellate* counsel failed to make the recordings
14 and the transcripts part of the record. (ECF No. 1-1 at 35-37.)¹ This ground differs with
15 Ground 6(a) in the key operative fact of which counsel failed to act. Ground 6 of the
16 original petition is a claim that the trial court erred in refusing to play the recordings for
17 the jury. This ground differs with Ground 6(a) in the key operative facts of what the error
18 was, who committed the error, and when the error occurred. Ground 6(a) does not relate
19 back to the initial petition. See *Schneider v. McDaniel*, 674 F.3d 1144, 1150-1152 (9th
20 Cir. 2012).

21 **2. Ground 6(b)**

22 Ground 6(b) is a claim that trial counsel [1] failed to have petitioner testify in his
23 own defense, [2] failed to consult with petitioner regarding his right to testify, and [3] failed
24 to secure a waiver of that right. Petitioner did not break Ground 6(b) into three separate
25 parts. Respondents have done that, with the numbers that the Court has placed in

26 ¹The initial, proper-person petition actually is filed at ECF No. 4. However, the ECF
27 docket numbers and page numbers of that document are unreadable. The court refers to
28 the copy of the petition that petitioner submitted with his application to proceed *in forma
pauperis*, which is at ECF No. 1.

1 brackets, and petitioner has objected to respondents re-writing his petition. Respondents
2 then argue that the claim that trial counsel failed to consult with petitioner about his right
3 to testify does not relate back to any claim in the initial petition. The Court disagrees.
4 Ground 15 of the initial petition is a claim that trial counsel failed to have petitioner testify.
5 (ECF No. 1-2 at 33-37.) It is true that petitioner does not allege in that ground that counsel
6 failed to consult with petitioner about his right to testify, but the Court does not see that
7 as an operative fact. Consultation, or the lack of consultation, is inherent in any ineffective-
8 assistance claim regarding a person's right to testify. Ground 6(b) relates back to the
9 initial petition.

3. Ground 6(d)

11 Ground 6(c) is a claim that trial counsel failed to seek testing of a blood sample of
12 the victim. Respondents argue that although petitioner did raise in the initial petition a
13 claim that trial counsel failed to seek testing of the blood sample, the reasons why
14 petitioner suffered prejudice have changed. In ground 18 of the initial petition, petitioner
15 argues, “If the alleged victim was more than double the legal limit to drive a car based
16 upon her blood alcohol content combined with her abuse of methamphetamine, the jury
17 would have recognized her impaired perceptions.” (ECF No. 1-3 at 11.) In Ground 6(c) of
18 the amended petition, petitioner argues, “Methamphetamine is a stimulant, and would
19 have counteracted the effects of alcohol.” (ECF No. 15 at 30.) The operative facts in both
20 grounds are the same—counsel failed to seek testing of the blood sample of the victim.
21 Relation back is proper even if the consequences argued from those facts are different.
22 See *Felix*, 545 U.S. at 664 n.7. Ground 6(c) relates back to the initial petition.

4. Ground 6(d)

24 Ground 6(d) is a claim that counsel failed to obtain the victim's criminal record. In
25 ground 1 of the initial petition, petitioner alleged:

26 It was also determined, and never investigated, that the victim had a
27 criminal history for drug convictions, and more importantly perjury. These
facts were never investigated by Mr. Avants [trial counsel].

1 (ECF No. 1-1 at 34.) Ground 6(d) might be more specific than what petitioner alleged in
2 the initial petition, but it still shares the common operative fact that trial counsel did not
3 investigate the victim's criminal history. Ground 6(d) relates back to the initial petition.

4 **B. Failure to State a Claim**

5 Respondents argue that petitioner has failed to cite Supreme Court precedent in
6 the amended petition. The Court has rejected this argument once and sees no need to
7 revisit it. (See ECF No. 28.)

8 **C. Lack of Cognizable Claim in Ground 8**

9 Respondents argue that Ground 8, a claim of cumulative error, is not addressable
10 in federal habeas corpus because the Supreme Court of the United States has not clearly
11 established that such a claim exists. Respondents are wrong. The court of appeals has
12 held that the Supreme Court has clearly established that a cumulative-error claim exists,
13 and this Court is bound by that holding. *Parle v. Runnels*, 505 F.3d 922, 929 (9th Cir.
14 2007).

15 **D. Exhaustion**

16 Respondents argue that petitioner has not exhausted some of his grounds for
17 relief. Before a federal court may consider a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, the
18 petitioner must exhaust the remedies available in state court. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b). To
19 exhaust a ground for relief, a petitioner must fairly present that ground to the state's
20 highest court, describing the operative facts and legal theory, and give that court the
21 opportunity to address and resolve the ground. See *Duncan v. Henry*, 513 U.S. 364, 365
22 (1995) (*per curiam*); *Anderson v. Harless*, 459 U.S. 4, 6 (1982).

23 "[A] petitioner for habeas corpus relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 exhausts available
24 state remedies only if he characterized the claims he raised in state proceedings
25 specifically as federal claims. In short, the petitioner must have either referenced specific
26 provisions of the federal constitution or statutes or cited to federal case law." *Lyons v.*
27 *Crawford*, 232 F.3d 666, 670 (9th Cir. 2000) (emphasis in original), *amended*, 247 F.3d
28 904 (9th Cir. 2001). Citation to state case law that applies federal constitutional principles

1 will also suffice. *Peterson v. Lampert*, 319 F.3d 1153, 1158 (9th Cir. 2003) (*en banc*). “The
2 mere similarity between a claim of state and federal error is insufficient to establish
3 exhaustion. Moreover, general appeals to broad constitutional principles, such as due
4 process, equal protection, and the right to a fair trial, are insufficient to establish
5 exhaustion.” *Hiivala v. Wood*, 195 F.3d 1098, 1106 (9th Cir. 1999) (citations omitted).

6 **1. Ground 4**

7 Ground 4 is a claim that the prosecution committed misconduct because it did not
8 test a blood sample of the victim for methamphetamine and then it argued facts not in
9 evidence to explain away the possible presence of methamphetamine in the victim’s urine
10 sample. Petitioner did cite provisions of the Constitution in the corresponding claim in
11 state court. (See Exh. 29 at 32-34 (ECF No. 16-29 at 43-45).) Respondents argue that
12 the claim is not exhausted because petitioner merely attached federal constitutional
13 citations to what otherwise is a claim of a violation of state law. What respondents
14 describe is a claim that might lack merit in this Court because no violation of the
15 Constitution could have occurred. See 28 U.S.C. § 2254(a). However, it does not mean
16 that petitioner failed to exhaust the claim in state court. Petitioner did all that the law
17 required to exhaust Ground 4 in the state courts.

18 **2. Ground 6(a)**

19 Ground 6(a) is a claim that trial counsel failed to make the recordings of petitioner’s
20 statements to the police, and the transcripts of those recordings, part of the record for
21 appeal. The Court already has determined that Ground 6(a) does not relate back to the
22 timely filed initial petition. In the alternative, the Court agrees with respondents that
23 petitioner never presented this claim to the Nevada Supreme Court. The Court is not
24 persuaded that petitioner exhausted this ground by claims in state court that trial counsel
25 failed to request an independent review of the recordings and that appellate counsel failed
26 to make the recordings and transcripts part of the record on appeal. Petitioner is trying to
27 merge together two claims that have distinct facts into one claim that the Nevada
28 Supreme Court never had the opportunity to address. Ground 6(a) is unexhausted.

1 **3. Ground 6(b)**

2 Ground 6(b) contains an allegation that trial counsel failed to consult with petitioner
3 about his right to testify and an allegation that trial counsel failed to secure a waiver of
4 petitioner's right to testify. Petitioner did not allege these facts in his state-court post-
5 conviction proceedings. However, these additional facts do not fundamentally alter the
6 claim that the Nevada Supreme Court considered. See *Vasquez v. Hillery*, 474 U.S. 254,
7 260 (1986). Ground 6(b) is exhausted.

8 **4. Ground 6(e)**

9 Ground 6(e) is a claim that trial counsel failed to object to three statements by the
10 prosecutor during rebuttal argument. The propriety of the statements themselves is the
11 issue of Ground 3. The second statement is:

12 Mr. Avants [defense counsel] talked a little bit about the defendant being
13 consistent in what he said to Detective Hendrix. Was he in the same
courtroom we were?
14 (ECF No. 15 at 23 (citing Exh. 20 at 178).) Petitioner did argue on direct appeal that the
15 statement was improper. (Exh. 29 at 39-41 (ECF No. 16-29, at 50-52).) However, in the
16 state post-conviction proceedings petitioner never argued that trial counsel failed to object
17 to that particular statement. Petitioner did argue in the post-conviction proceedings that
18 trial counsel failed to object to other statements, but each statement is the basis of its
19 own, fundamentally distinct claim. (See Exh. 48 at 23-25 (ECF No. 17-17 at 31-33).)
20 Ground 6(e) is not exhausted with respect to the statement quoted above.

21 **5. Ground 6(f)**

22 Ground 6(f)² is a claim that counsel failed to object to the introduction of evidence
23 that petitioner possessed sex toys. Petitioner raised this as issue V on the appeal from
24 the second denial of his state post-conviction habeas corpus petition. (See Exh. 67 at 20-
25 23 (ECF No. 17-36 at 26-29).) Ground 6(f) is exhausted.

26 ///

28 ²Respondents refer to this as Ground 9.

1 **6. Ground 7**

2 Ground 7 is a claim that appellate counsel failed to make the recordings and
3 transcripts of petitioner's statements to police part of the record on appeal. Petitioner also
4 alleges that counsel failed to present all the factual and legal arguments currently
5 contained in Ground 1 to the Nevada Supreme Court on direct appeal, but he does not
6 specify which arguments were not presented. The closest that petitioner came to
7 presenting this claim to the Nevada Supreme Court was, in full:

8 2. Appellate counsel was ineffective on direct appeal for failing to raise
9 viable critical issues on direct appeal, in violation of Petitioner's
10 constitutional rights under the fifth, sixth, and fourteenth amendments of the
U.S.C.A., to due process, effective assistance of counsel, and equal
protection of the law.

11 (Exh. 67 at 23 (ECF No. 17-36 at 29).) This was part of an attempt by post-conviction
12 appellate counsel to present claims that petitioner raised in his proper-person post-
13 conviction habeas corpus petition. The Nevada Supreme Court rejected the attempt:

14 Sixth, appellant argues that the district court erred in denying additional
15 claims raised in the proper person petition. Appellant fails to provide any
16 cogent argument as to how or why the district court erred in denying these
17 claims and merely refers to the proper person petition without discussing
any of the issues raised therein. "It is appellant's responsibility to present
relevant authority and cogent argument; issues not so presented need not
be addressed by this court." *Maresca v. State*, 103 Nev. 669, 673, 743 P.2d
3, 6 (1987). Moreover, appellant may not incorporate by reference
arguments made in documents filed before the district court. See NRAP
28(e)(2). Thus, we do not address these claims.
19

20 (Exh. 70 at 5-6 (ECF No. 17-39 at 6-7).)

21 Ground 7 is not exhausted for two reasons. First, petitioner presented no facts to
22 the Nevada Supreme Court, and thus the facts that he alleges in Ground 7 fundamentally
23 alter the claim. Second, petitioner used an incorrect method to try to present his claims
24 of ineffective assistance of appellate counsel to the Nevada Supreme Court. "Submitting
a new claim to the state's highest court in a procedural context in which its merits will not
25 be considered absent special circumstances does not constitute fair presentation."
26 *Roettgen v. Copeland*, 33 F.3d 36, 38 (9th Cir. 1994) (citing *Castille v. Peoples*, 489 U.S.
27 346, 351 (1989)).
28

1 Respondents also argue that Ground 7 is not exhausted to the extent that it
2 incorporates the claims in Grounds 2 through 5 as issues that appellate counsel should
3 have raised on direct appeal. (ECF No. 29 at 18.) Petitioner made such a statement in
4 his opposition to the motion for a more definite statement. (ECF No. 25 at 7.) To the extent
5 that Ground 7 is a claim that appellate counsel should have raised on direct appeal the
6 issues currently contained in Grounds 2 through 5, Ground 7 is not exhausted for the
7 reasons in the preceding paragraph. Moreover, nothing in the body of Ground 7 itself
8 indicates that it tries to incorporate Grounds 2 through 5. The text of Ground 7 is based
9 solely upon the trial court's refusal to play the recordings of petitioner's statements and
10 the lack of those recordings and transcripts in the record on appeal. Petitioner cannot
11 expand the scope of Ground 7 through an opposition to a motion.

12 **7. Ground 8**

13 Ground 8 is a claim of cumulative error. On direct appeal, petitioner presented a
14 claim of cumulative error based upon the prosecution's improper statements and the trial
15 court's refusal to play the recordings of petitioner's statements. (Exh. 29 at 41-44 (ECF
16 No. 16-29 at 50-55).) In the appeal from the first denial of his post-conviction petition,
17 petitioner presented a claim of cumulative error based upon his claims of ineffective
18 assistance of counsel and claim that the court failed to ensure that petitioner waived his
19 right to testify. (Exh. 48 at 37-38 (ECF No. 17-17 at 45-46).) In the appeal from the second
20 denial of his post-conviction petition, petitioner presented a claim of cumulative error
21 based upon his claims of ineffective assistance of counsel. (Exh. 67 at 24 (ECF No. 17-
22 36 at 30).) However, the Nevada Supreme Court never has had a single opportunity to
23 consider the cumulative effect of all the errors that petitioner now alleges. Of course, this
24 includes the individual claims that petitioner never did present to the Nevada Supreme
25 Court. For example, a cumulative-error claim that included (1) the trial court's refusal to
26 play the recordings of petitioner's statements, petitioner's lack of testimony because (2)
27 counsel failed to ensure that he would testify and (3) the trial court failed to determine
28 whether petitioner had waived his right to testify, and the failure of (4) trial counsel and

1 (5) appellate counsel to put the recordings and transcripts of petitioner's statements into
2 the record might be a worthwhile claim. However, the Nevada Supreme Court had the
3 opportunity to consider issues 1 through 3 only in separate proceedings and issues 4 and
4 5 not at all. Under these circumstances, Ground 8 is not exhausted. The Court also will
5 not consider Ground 8 as separate claims of cumulative error that mirror what the Nevada
6 Supreme Court considered; it would amount to the Court re-writing the petition.

7 **E. Failure to Develop Factual Grounds**

8 Finally, respondents argue that petitioner failed to develop the factual bases of
9 Grounds 1, 6(a), 7, and 8 in the state courts. This is an argument better directed toward
10 the merits of these grounds in light of the deference that this Court must give to state-
11 court determinations.

12 **III. CONCLUSION**

13 The amended petition (ECF No. 15) is mixed, containing both claims exhausted in
14 state court and claims not exhausted in state court, and it is subject to dismissal. See
15 *Rose v. Lundy*, 455 U.S. 509, 521-22 (1982); *Szeto v. Rushen*, 709 F.2d 1340, 1341 (9th
16 Cir. 1983).

17 It is therefore ordered that respondents' motion to dismiss (ECF No. 15) is granted
18 in part. Ground 6(a) is dismissed as untimely. Ground 7, ground 8, and the part of Ground
19 6(e) described above are unexhausted.

20 It is further ordered that petitioner will have thirty (30) days from the date of entry
21 of this order to file a motion for dismissal without prejudice of the entire petition, for partial
22 dismissal of Ground 7, Ground 8, and the part of Ground 6(e) described above, or for
23 other appropriate relief. Within ten (10) days of filing such motion, petitioner must file a
24 signed declaration under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 that he has
25 conferred with his counsel in this matter regarding his options, that he has read the
26 ///

27 ///

28 ///

1 motion, and that he has authorized that the relief sought therein be requested. Failure to
2 comply with this order will result in the dismissal of this action.

3 DATED THIS 7th day of August 2017.

4
5
6



MIRANDA M. DU
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28